THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Cerrespondent.

TURIN, Aug. 4, 1860. After the glorious battle of Melazzo on the 20th July, where the volunteers, devoid of artillery and eavalry, defeated the pink larmy of Bosio and took five cannons, the Neapolitans retired to the eastle, and surrendered on the 23d, on condition of marching out with military honors-Bosio was alone excepted, who was to leave the fort on foot, giving up his sword. Garibaldi, however, modified this poirt. and allowed the defeated General his sword, but not his horse. All the artillery and ammunition of the fortress were to be given up to the Sicilian army, with the horses and one-half of the mules. The Garibaldians, however, complain that of thirty cannons they found sixteen to have been spiked, while horses and mules were nearly unfit for service for want of food. Bosic embarked his men straight for Naples, and gave in at once his resignation. Garibaldi, on the other hand, advanced upon Messina, occupied the strong position of Gesso, which had been abandoned by the royal troops. Here he heard that on the 25th General Clary had evacuated the town and retired to the citadel. The citizens returned now to their homes, hoisted the Sardinian colors, and invited Medici to enter Messina. On the 26th, the column of Medici made its triumphant entry, amid the indescribable enthusiasm of the population, while the cannons frowning from the citadel remained silent as Clary began to embark his troops. The Neapolitan Commander-in-Chief entered the same day into negotiations with Medici, which continued the following days. On the 27th Garibaldi and his staff rode into Messina, and was soon followed by Bixio, Cosenz, Col. Dunne, the English officer who

the monstrous Indian bill for the amalgamaticn of the local European army with the British army If any new striking proof were wanted of the dept of degradation Parliamentarism has reached in had organized the "Sons of Liberty," Gen. Eber England, this Indian bill and the treatment it rethe Hungarian exile and correspondent of Th ceived in the House of Commons would afford it. Every man in the House, of any authority on, and Times, with all their troops, increasing Garibaldi's army to about 20,000 men, but provided only with any experience in, Indian affairs, had opposed the army to about 20,000 men, but provided only with twelve cannons—the Sicilian army being in this respect uncommonly feeble. On the 28th, Clary and Medici signed a convention by which the Forts Gonzaga and Castellaccio were surrendered to the Garibaldians, on condition that the retreat and embarkation of the royal troops should not be molested by the Sicilians; that a Neapolitan garrison not exceeding 3,000 men should retain the Citadel and the Forts Don Blasto, Lanterne, and San Salvatore. bill. The majority themselves confessed not only their complete ignorance, but they betrayed their dark suspicions as to the ulterior views of the framer of the bill. They could not but confess that the bill had been smugg ed into the House under false pretenses; that the most important papers indispensa-ble for a just appreciation of the case had been fraudulently withheld; that the Indian Minister had the Forts Don Blasto, Lanterne, and San Salvatore, which are to remain completely neutral during the war, so long as they are not attacked. The embarkation continued now emistic that the continued now emission that the continued now introduced the bill despite the unanimous dissent of the Indian Council, a dissent which, by an open in fraction of the new constitution bestowed upon India in 1858, he had omitted to lay on the table of the House; and lastly, that the Cabinet had not The embarkation continued now quietly, but at the same time Garibaldi began to build fortifications or the extreme point of the Faro, which commands even attempted at showing any reason for driving, toward the end of the session, and after the withdrawal of every measure of import, with such in-decent haste, a bill through the House which, in point of fact, radically changed the British Consti-tution by an immense addition of patronage to the crown, and by the creation of an army

the strait, and to assemble all the ships and barks of the const, thus preparing his descent upon the Neapolitan main. Romeo, the chief of the in surrection of 1848, had already preceded the Dic tater, to organize an insurrection; and we have just received the news that a Neapolitan regiment has begun the movement by proclaiming Victor Emanue King of all Italy. At Naples, in the mean while, there reigns the

turned to Turin from Garibaldi's camp with th

answer to the King, that he cannot accept the

offered truce, even the last hope of King Francis II. fades away, and his Embassadors are returning

from Turin to Naples. This revolution, encourage

by Sardinia and protected by Napoleon's

theory of non-intervention triumphs glori-ously in the South of the Peninsula.

but on the continent it frightens the German

princes into coalitions. The staple article of all the

and while the French semi-official press says that the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have come to no practical result, the Vienna

papers are happy upon the good understanding be

that the inviciability of the German frontiers and the integrity of Germany have been fully secured

As far as it is possible to get any correct information about the interview, the bases of a defensive al

liance have indeed been agreed upon, and it was principally the English influence which determined the Prince of Prussia to yield more or less to Aus

signed at Paris, and a joint expedition of the great Powers sails in a few days from Toulon, Trieste, Plymouth, and

Cronstadt to the coast of ancient Phœnicia. France gives one full half of the army of interven-

tion, but the time of the occupation is limited to six

months, though anybody conversant with the Syrian difficulties is fully aware that such a short time is

altogether insufficient for the purpose of reducing the Druses and checking the fanaticism of the Mus-sulmars. We are further credibly informed that

sulmars. We are further credibly informed that the European intervention in Syria will be followed

by an outbreak in Thessaly, and by a war in Servia and Montenegro, in connection with a rising

Hungary, too, is in a state of fermentation. The

20th of August is the day fixed upon for a great

constitutional demonstration upon the most extensive scale all over the country. It is the day of St

sive scale all over the country. It is the day of St. Stephen, the first constitutional King of Hungary, which is now selected for showing the unanimous

wish of all the different races of Hungary to put an

end to the centralizing and Germanizing tendency of Austria.

THE PAPER TAX-THE EMPEROR'S LET-

TER.

The great Faction fight of the session, which

came off yesterday night, in a full House of Com-

mons, proved a failure in the scenical sense, al-

though it was a triumph in the ministerial sense.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for reducing the cus-

tom duties on paper to the level of the excise du-

ties-some slight charge being added to the cus-

toms duties to counterbalance the incidental incom

veniences of the excise duty-were carried by

majority of 33. But the House of Commons had

it all their own way. There was the arena, and

there were the gladiators, with their retainers be-

hind them, but there was no audience worth

mentioning. Before the battle had commenced

its issue was known and its bulletin promulgated. Hence the indifference of the public. The coalized parties, forming the so-culled "Great Liberal Party," notoriously sway a Parliamentary majori-

Party," notoriously sway a Parliamentary majori

proceeded from a split in the ranks of the majority.

had summoned the liberal members of all shadows and shades. The resolution itself proceeded from

point, however, had been settled in Lore erston's official residence, whither he

London, Aug. 7, 1860.

een the two great German (1) powers, and declar

South of

Mt Napies, in the mean white, there reigns the most complete anarchy. The Reactionary party organize their forces openly at Gaeta and in the Bashcata, and the revolution is prepared just as openly in the capital. At Avellino and in several other places the new National Guard was attacked by the passents and by the forms. Louis Napoleon's letter to his beloved Persigny continues to form the chief topic of conversation here and on the other side of the Channel. I peasants and by the foreign regiments, an seems that, in the first instance, the protest of th skirmishes were fought, in which some were wounded Porte against the Syrian expedition, as originally and killed. The Liberal press of Naples pub-lishes all the dispatches and proclamations of Gariplanned between France and Russia, met with a strong support on the part of Austria and Prussia. baldi. I saw, myself. a Neapolitan daily pape heading the report of the battle of Melazzo with the words "Great Victory. The Neapolitans Defeated." while Lord Palmerston, having just singled out, during the fortification debates, Louis Napoleon as the great object of British suspicion, could not but throw his weight into the balance of Turkey and In another paper a Sicilian correspondent writes that he hopes soon to see an end to the reign of the infamous Bourbon, and all this is printed and sold the German Powers. It appears, moreover, the Man of December got somewhat frightened, not only at the dictatorial tone assumed by Russia, but under the eyes of the Ministers and of the King. Still the Neapolitan Liberala do not dare themselves still more at the sneers circulated in the saloons of blow, and await Garibaldi and hi the "anciens partis" and the low murmurs audible army of volunteers, preferring to get their liberty from a foreigner than to win the great prize by their in the Faubourgs in regard to the "alliance Cosown exertions. The Court seems to be quite help-less, and expects everything from the good offices of France and the alliance offered to Victor Eman-nel. Now, however, that Count Little has re-

To make the latter palatable to Paris, a far greater complication of things must have been arrived at. Under these distressing circumstances, and in an evidently uneasy state of mind, Louis Napoleon penned his letter, several passages of which are highly perfumed with the scent of the

every practical respect, would become independent of the vote of supplies. Still, this bill may now be carried, the chiefs of both factions having, as it ap-

pears, come to a secret understanding with the

the Manchester fraction of the Ministry, Lord Pal-

merston having only been able to retain the support of Messrs. Gladstone and Milner Gibson by pledg

ing himself to raise Mr. Gladstone's resolution to the rank of a Cabinet question. He had be-trayed them by his management of the Paper Duty Abolition bill. This time they had bound him over

were the only fraction of the majority suspected of

were the only fraction of the majority suspected of hatching treasonable designs; but the harsh voice of their master and the menace suspended over their heads of a new dissolution of Parliament suf-ficed to bring them back to the stern behests of dis

cipline. Thus many hours before the curtain was

drawn, all London had become acquainted with the exact result of the party trial, and, save the the habitues of the Stranger's Gallery, no-body cared to assist the sham-fight at St. Stephen's. It was indeed a rather dull

affair, colivened only by the sweeping oratory of Mr. Gladstone, and the highly finished pleading of Sir Hugh Cairns. Mr. Gladstone tried to represent

the opposition raised against his bill as a last desperate stand made by Protection against Free Trade When he sat down, the cheers that drowned his

concluding words, seemed to hail him as the true chief of the liberal party, of which Lord Palmerston is the by no means beloved despot. Sir Hugh

is the by no means beloved despot. Sir Hug Cairns, on the part of the Conservatives, proved b

close argumentation, and with great analytical

power, that the reduction of the custom duty on

onper to the level of the excise duty was in no way

stipulated for by the commercial treaty with France. His antagonist, Sir Richard Bethel, the

Whig Attorney-General, had the bad taste to show

ill temper at the success of his rival, to sneer at Sir Hugh's "forensic eloquence," and thus to draw upon his own devoted head a regular volley of Tory

The great faction-fight of the session being over

whole flocks of honorable members are sure to desert the House, so that Lord Palmerston, by the

sheer process of exhaustion, may now succeed in passing any little bill he has set his heart upon—i. e.

The regular Whig

to a certain line of conduct.

An Englishman may indulge a in downright laugh at the phrase addressed by Louis Napoleon to Lord Palmerston: "Let us understand one another in good faith like honest men as we are, and not 'like thieres who desire to cheat each other;" the exqusitely bad taste blended with the power of ridicule of the original French "entendons nous loyalement comme d'honnetes gens, que nous sommes, et non comme Des Larrons qui reulent "seduper mutuellement," can only be appreciated by a French ear. No Frenchman can read that assage without being reminded of a similar sentence curring in the famous play of " Robert Macaire. I subjoin some data for a comparison between French and English state expenditure. According to the provisional or prospective budget, the tota revenue of France for the year 1860 is estimated at ,825 millions of francs, or £73,000,000 sterling

II. Enregistrement (stamps and domsines) 14,900,009 III. Woods, forests, and fisheries 1,500,009 IV. Customs and tax on salt 9,100,000 VI. Post-Office. 19,500,000 VII. Miscellaneous 7,500,000 The English revenue for 1859 (the financial accounts for 1860 have not yet been issued) was as follows, in both cases round numbers only being given:

counts for 1860 have not yet been issued) was a follows, in both cases round numbers only being given

1	I. Taxes (including income tax)	. £10,000,000
١	II. Stainps	
1	III. Crown Lands	420,000
1	IV. Customs	24,380,000
1	V. Eacise	18,500,000
1	VI. Post-Office	3,200,000
1	VII. Misce laneous	2,100,000
	The comparative public expenditure of countries was as follows:	f the two
ı	France.	England.
١	Interest on the debt£22,400,000	£23,500,000
1	Army and Navy	22,500,000

From the last tabular statement it will be seen that the interest on the public debt is in Bonapartist France rapidly mounting to the British level; tha Continental centralization keeps the Army and Navy at a cheaper cost than insular oligarchy; that one Louis Napoleon wants for his private expenses twice and a half more money than a British sov-ereign; and, finally, that in a bureaucratic country like France, the cost of collecting the revenue grows at a rate disproportionate to the amount of the revenue itself.

Total.....

.....£73,000,000

FROM MEXICO.

From The N. O. Picayuue, Aug. 16.
The United States eloop-of-war Pocahontas, Capt lazard, arrived at this port this morning, from Vers Cruz direct, with one week's later news from the neighboring Republic.

The Pocahontas left Vers Cruz on Thursday, the 9th inst., and brings up official dispatches from the flag-officer for the Navy Department, and letter-bage from the United States sloop-of-war Savannah and storeship Supply; also official diapatches from Mr. Elgee, the acting Chargé, and Mr. Pickett, the Consul at Vera Cruz, for the State Department. She also brings up a general Mexican mail for all parts of the country.

Both the City and port of Vera Cruz continued healthy, as also the officers and crews of the ships-of-war at Sacrificies.

The latest news from the capital is to the 5th. The

ong-expected specie conducts left on the 3d for Vern Cruz. It consisted of \$3,600,000 when it left the City of Mexico, but it was expected that the add tions to be made at Puebla and Jalapa would bring the same up to about \$4,000,000.

to about \$4,000,000.

The conducta would be escorted down to Plan del Rio by a large body of troops belonging to the Reactionary party, where it would be delivered over to the Constitutional Government. The most of the money belongs to English merchants, and will probably be shipped by the next English steamer. A portion will come to this city.

ome to this city.

At latest accounts from the seat of war, Miramo

was still retreating, closely pursued by the Liberals, and equipped. They were under the immediate command of Gen. Degollado, assisted by Gens Zaragoza and Deblado, who had already joined his forces to those of the main body.

Gen. Ogazon opened fire upon the City of Gaada-lajara on the 26th, according to a report which had reached the capital, but with what success is not stated. The retreat of Miramon and continued successes of the Liberal party had very much cast down the Reac-tonists, who despaired of much longer maintaining their ground without some new political combination. Meantime, a new difficulty, and that with Sr. Pa heco, the Spanish Minister, has arisen at the capital,

Pa heco, the Spanish Minister, has arisen at the capital, and a rupture was imminent.

The Spanish Commodore at Vera Cruz had also made a peremptory demand upon the Government for the release of the Spanish bark Maria Concepcion, which was captured as a part of the Marin expedition, but Juarez had beremptorily refused to give her up.

The Pocahontas brings up as passenger, the Commander Azcarraga, of the staff of the Captain-General of Cuba.

of Cuba.

Also six American seamen belonging to the schooner
Oregon of Mobile, which was wrecked in the late
storm at Vera Cruz.

The news of the appearance of Walker on the Island of Cozumel, on the coast of Yucatan, had land of Cozumel, on the coast of Yucatan, had reached Mexico, where it had created considerable ex-

The dispatches brought up by the Pocahontas will be forwarded to-day for Washington.

THE CROPS.

As the crisis of the British crops approaches, we watch the advices brought by each steamer, with as much interest as the skillful physician feels in the pro gress of a serious malady; and scrutinize each little item of news to foresee, if possible, the ultimate result. The anxiety felt in England to know what fortune really is in store for the farmer, is becoming almost painful. Gloomy prophecies are made, and gloomy apprehensions entertained by the pessimists; while those who are disposed to look at the brighter side of things, feel confident that an almost average crop of grain may be harvested. That the harvest will thrown into September seems pretty certain, and all agree in admitting the great uncertainty which would attend the harvest, should this unfortunate result ensue. There are not wanting, however, intelligent men who anticipate an earlier harvest, and on the slender thread of their arguments, the British public hangs its hopes. The Mark Lane Express keeps a 'clerk of the weather," as well as ourselves, who although not so mixed up in cycles and "terms" as the philosopher of Brooklyn Hights, is yet much given to prognostication. In his usual weather report for the reck ending August 3, he predicts great storms on the 16th 17th and 22d insta, and advises the farmers to withhold resping till after the 22d, then put on all hands and secure your grain in the good weather the God of nature and creation has afforded you"-a piece of advice which no doubt will be closely followed.

The leading market article of The Mark Lane, says:

"The weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature, and cloudy, with some rain, has further improved the appearance of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a better sample than a very hot sun. It is not, however, expected that any wheat will be cut till about the middle of August, and some districts in the North complain of its not yet being in ear. Accounts very much vary as to the ultimate prospects of the vield, but generally less than an average is expected. Much of the best barley is laid, and the entire growth varies considerably, though the breadth sown was large. A good deal more hay has been custed, much discolored, but much of the crop is still out. The potato disease is said by the largest growers to be advancing rapidly; some taint appears also in Ireland, as well as in Heigium. Spain, like Northern Italy, finds a smaller yield of wheat toan was expected, though both countries have fine samples, and this is the case with the South of France. The new Odessa Ghirka weighs fully 62 ths. per bush-1; but in Hangary, Normandy, Belgium, and Holland, variable weather has kept the crops backward, and prices fluctuating. In Southern Russta there is both quality and quantity this year, and the Baltic If backward, does not send many complaints, though prices keep high. Our own markets, from the improvement of the weather, and more liberal supplies of foreign, have been dull, but pretty well sustained, in consequence of the dimination of the stocks in the country. Even if orther liberal supplies are to be expected, a change to bad weather would produce a large business at full prices; while an increased consumption of foreign, though with his weather, must, we think, prevent any serious decline till the new crop appears in quantity. And this is but a distant expectation."

Some of the Irish reports were gloomy, as it re-The leading market article of The Mark Lane, says

Some of the Irish reports were gloomy, as it spected the potato crop, and it was asserted that large supplies of Indian corn would again be wanted. Prior to the distressing famine in 1817, our great staple was scarcely known in the Emerald Isle as an article of food, but since then it has been largely used in the form of a porridge or "stir-about." Should there be another general disease in the potatoes, this year, our exports of Indian corn to that country must be much in-

creased. The calculations as to the quantity of wheat which Great Britain must import to supply herself until the home harvest could be reaped, which we quoted from The Mark-Lane Express last week, have been corrected in that paper. The total consump tion of the Kingdom was put by one previous authority at 128,000,000 of bushels, but his critic this week assumes it to be 180,000,000. His estimate of

ı	Enshels
ı	
Ì	Yearly consumption
ı	Fatimated stock in all hands
	Opentity to be imported

He says that the stock of old wheat in the farmers ands is smaller than it has been since the memorable year 1854, and that when the new crop comes to market even less will probably be on hand than then. He remarks that:

remarks that:

"A considerable proportion of the wheat is only (this 4th August) just off the bleoming, which, now that the nights are lengthening and getting colder, will require at least six weeks to bring it to maturity, even if the weather prove favorable from this time. The farmers do not calculate upon the harvest becoming general before the second week in September, which is from a month to five weeks lister than the average of years. A late harvest is always a precarious one, and I question whether the coming one will be concluded before the first week in November, it so soon in some districts. I do not here refer to Sectland, because there it is mand y very late; but to many of the districts of this country where agriculture is not in so advanced a state as it ought to be, considering the progress made in other parts.

"You will say I have taken a gloomy view of the prospect for "You will say I have taken a groomy view or the prospect of next season. I admit the fast, for I see nothing before us the can mitigate the case but large imports, which it is my object to stimulate not by raising an unnecessary alarm, but by a plat and honest statement of facts. I did so in your columns in Issid and my calculations proved correct. Now mark what follows We shall want from fifty-six to sixty-four million bushels of foreign wheat next season to make up the deficiency in the stoc and crop for the consumption of the year. And if we do not go something like that quantity prices will rule higher than we have known them since 1847-5."

If the magnificent expectations of some of on Western correspondents should be realized we might enare this quantity of grain for England from a single State. The harvest prospects in the South of Europe are estimated in a recent number of l' Echo Agrico From it we learn that in Italy, it is only in the North that the crop of wheat is satisfactory; in Lombardy i is middling, and in the provinces of Modena, Parms and Bologna, indifferent. In Venetia the result differs in various localities; at Naples the crop will be less than was at first expected. In Spain, the harvest in the Two Castilles and La Mancha has been satisfactory but in Andalusia the quantity has not equaled expecta tion. Accounts from Odessa and the old Polish prov inces give reason to hope that the crop of wheat will be excellent.

Farmers in the Western States are now not without apprehensions as to the safety of corn. "In Portag County, Ohio," says The Ohio Farmer, " some field of corn between Aurora and Mantua were entirely ruined by frost;" and one of our own correspondents writing from Lorain County, in the same State, notices a frost as having occurred on the night of July 31. This person says that in his neighborhood the wheat is all, and the hay is nearly all, harvested. The first yielded, in some instances, as high as 35 bushels per ere; the farmers are selling it at 90 to 96 cents per bushel. The hay crop is the largest they have had in years. Apples and pears are very plentiful, but peaches are scarce. Corn is backward, but growing

The whole State seems rejoicing at the pleasan prospects for the Autumn. The wheat crop, which is urse, all cut and housed, is said to be better than it has been for five years; and the oats have yielded so bountifully, that by some a return to the old price of fifteen cents per bushel is expected. The corn crop on the limestone bottom about Cumberland, in Guernsey County, is spoken of as remarkably fine. In Muskingun County the prices of produce, at present, are: for wheat, 80 cents per bushel; oats, 18 to 20 cents; old corn, 40 cents; hay, \$5 per tun; stock cattle plenty at 24 cents, gross; and stock sheep scarce at 21 cents, but no stock hogs are to be had."

It is really astonishing how many people suppose

their particular county will have a million bushels of corn or wheat to sell this year. Since last week we have received letters from at least twenty counties whose yield of corn is set d wn at an even million. Why will not our farmer correspondents go sensibly to work and give a really fair estimate of their counties? If this were only done, we might make these croparticles of ours possess great statistical value and a mu-

tual benefit to all sections of the coastry. The week before last substantially closed the harvest of small grains in Minnesota, and the weather throughout was most auspicious. A correspondent who had just returned from a tour through the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Anoka, Sherburne, Wright, Stearns, Meeker, McLeod, Sibley, Le Sueur, and Scott writes us that, excepting some badly-tilled fields. and a few very sandy ones in Anoka and Sherburne Counties, he "saw no field of wheat seeming to be good for less than thirty bushels per acre, and few fields of oats apparently bearing less than fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Barley and Rye are reported equally good, but had generally been harvested before my

trip."

"I have had considerable experience in farming, and his observed carefully. The thick-standing stalks of our wheat, the long beads slide dut the very end, with the plumpest berry ever saw, the entire absence of rust and very small amount smut convince me that more wheat-fields in Minnesota will yie over 30 by shels per acre than will fall short of that. Extravals as it may seem I deliberately believe that our average yield as it may seem I deliberately believe that our average yield.

A Nebraska correspondent kindly suggests to the people in the drouth-parched districts of Kansas that they should migrate for the Winter to that portion of Nebraska north of the Big Nemaha River, which stretches to Omaha in Donglas County. "There," he remarks, for over 100 miles the drouth has not been seriously felt, and especially it has done little damage in the country adjoining the Missouri River. The Wheat crop never was better; oats are a fair average, and corn the same; potatoes are not very flourishing, but of melons and pumpkins there is enough and to spare. There is grass enough to graze double our number cattle; and enough hay, corn-fodder, and straw, will be secured to meet any reasonable demand. We would therefore cordially invite our distressed and suffering neighbors in Kansas to come and stop with us in Southern Nebraska this Fall and Winter, bringing with them all that Jacob did when he sojourned in Egypt. There are a great number of unoccupied rooms and houses which could be bired for small rents, as their terants have gone to the gold region. Any one who is willing to labor for a moderate compensation can find employment; and they can pay for foraging their cattle through the Winter by leaving a reasonable number of animals behind them when they go."

This invitation is certainly expressed in great kindness, and we hope it may do good to the people to whom it is addressed.

To the Eastward things look generally promising although The Homestead seems to think that in New England, the hay crop, and butter and cheese produc tion will fall short two-thirds. The wheat in Maine seems to be so good as to inspire the editor of The Farmer with a hope that its culture may be fully recetablished in that State. He speaks recently of ore crop which was very promising; and another editor asserts that a Mr. Cary, in Aroostook county, has thirtyfive acres of Spring wheat, which may yield thirty bushels to the acre. (Perhaps). Whether or n Maine can do as well as this, one thing is certair. Her pressed hay brings a large price in the markets of the Southern States, and the greatest care should be given to improving the yield of her meadows and the quality of the crop. The Homestead, of Hartford, Ct., says that it learns from good authority that pressed hay from the state of Maine was sold in Mobile last Winter in large quantities for \$60 per ton, and in Bermuda at \$42 per ton.

Massachusetts has not yet ridden herself of the midge, it seems. The New-England Farmer states that the wheat crop in Ashby is badly injured, some say entirely destroyed, by the midge. So destructive have been its ravages, that the farmers are cutting their wheat for fodder. It has also made its appearance in Fitchburg, but has not proved equally destructive.

A correspondent at Windsorville, Conn., anticipate that a crop of potatoes of remarkable excellence will be sent from that district to our market. The early crop thereabouts, he says, must have yielded 200 shels to the acre on good land. Owing to the favorsble season, "Indian corn never exhibited a finer stand; its deep, dark green color gives evidence to the farmer that he will have a full, and, probably, a very large crop. The oat crop is estimated at from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre. Rye showed a full berry and large yield on good lands. Spring wheat did well. The grain of Winter wheat was plump, but there was a general complaint of Winter-killing. We cannot but their principles are dangerous." succeed with Winter wheat more than two years out of three."

We are of those who believe that Winter-killing of wheat is not so much " an inscrutable Providence" as an evidence of bad farming. Put good tile drains in a heavy clay soil, and the risk of Winter-killing is very essentially diminished.

EVENTFUL FAMILY GATHERING .- A gathering of an interesting character took place in High Ridge, Conn., on Thursday of last week. Five generations belonging to the family of Polly Stevens-formerly known a Polly Curtess-comprising 111 members, 96 of whom are still living, together with a few specially invited ones, met upon the premises of the old homestead for the purpose of commemorating so rare and suspicious an event. An ample table was spread under the trees in the open air, which afforded an agreeable and cooling shelter from the rays of a burning sun which had poured down upon us with melting intensity through out the day: and at this table over one hundred seate themselves to partake of the refreshments provided, eighty being members of the above family. Some of the remaining sixteen were living in Ohio, which accounted for their absence upon the occasion, the distance being of course too great. Each generation, however, had its representative, from the great great grandmother seated at the head of the table, down to he great great grandchild held in its mother's arms-a fine specimen of a fat baby five months old. Such a gathering as this we have never witnessed before and may never behold the like again. All wer apparently enjoying good health, and most of them we believe, are, to say the least, in comfortable circumstances, doing well. Thus has the Divine blessing followed not only to the third and fourth generation, but also to the fifth.

After partaking of the plentiful variety furnished for he occasion, a suitable prayer was offered by the Rev. T. D. Littlewood, of the M. E. Church, in the place and a brief address delivered by the Rev. S. W. Clark, of the Congregational Church, North Stamford. A novel and unexpected event then took place. It was prounced that there was a child to be baptized, which proved to be the great-grandchild, a fine, healthyoking girl, the daughter of Gould and Caroline M Raymond, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. The ordinance of paptism was accordingly administered by the Rev. T. Littlewood, and the name of Josephine Adelia given to the child. After a short prayer and the benediction this pleasant and interesting gathering dispersed, leav ing us highly gratified, and with only the wish that such gatherings might become more common among us, and that all such might have as happy, if not as

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a small frame-building, rear of No. 258 West Thirty-ninth street, occupied by John Yager and George Smith, whose furniture was damaged to the amount of \$500. No insurance. The fire extended to the adjoining building in the rear of No. 256, owned by Joseph Beach, and occupied by several poor families. Damage \$300. The building is insured for \$400 in the Astron Learnance Co. The origin of the fire is un-Astor Insurance Co. The origin of the fire is un-known. The families occupying No. 256 lost nearly all of their furniture.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET .- About 19 o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred in two small shanties, occupied as dwellings, in the rear of No. 256 West Thirty-ninth street. Damage slight.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DANGER OF THROWING THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT INTO CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
At Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1960.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: Four years ago, it was my fortune to address the citizens of Philadelphia upon the issues of the then pending canvass. It was, I thought, easy to foresee some of the results of Mr. Buchanau's election, and the event has justified my predictions. The demands of the slaveholders-let me always distinguish between the slaveholders and the South, for I am far from regarding them as identical -the demands of the slaveholders have increased, as it was foreseen they would increase till they now insist that it shall be received as an undoubted article of constituit shall be received as an undonbted article of constitu-tional law that every acre of Federal territory, wher-ever situated and however acquired, whether from the British Government, from Spain, or Mexico, or from the feebler States of Central America, becomes, from the moment of its acquisition, slave soil, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government, with its over-whelming power, to protect, uphold, enforce, the do-mini n of the master over the slave, even against the will of the local authorities, and the voice of the sur-ouncing people. It is also demanded by no inconsid-rable portion of the slaveholders that the prohibition upon the slave-trade shall be taken off, that they may supply their plantations with slaves as they supply

supply their plantations with slaves as they supply them with goods, from the cheapest market.

The People's party of Pennsylvania was, in the last Presidential canvess, a compact, powerful party, united upon a great principle, and would then have succeeded but for enormous frauds of which the recent discovery and proof in all their avent and wickdness has and proof in all their extent and wickedness and proof in all their extent and wickedness has alsumed and disgusted the whole country. The bitter tree has borne its peculiar fruit. While we have suf-fered our adversaries have not prospered. They placed an Adminis ration in power of which the least that can be said i that it has distracted the country and torn its

own party in pieces.

Meanwhile, your party here and everywhere else Meanwhile, your party here and everywhere else in the country has remained united, and increased in strength. Every consideration which influenced them in 1856 must influence them now. The motives to this union and effort have become intensified in the inter-vening years. It should seem, therefore, unnecessary

vening years. It should seem, therefore, unnecessary and hardly profitable to re-state to our own members the various considerations of moral principle and public policy which have guided our conduct and stimulated our exertions, and which should continue to guide and stimulate them.

What I should wish rather to do, is to put forth those

derations which might influence others to act with Not, indeed, that I should care to address those who believe in the universality of Slavery, and the right and duty of providing a Congressional slave-code for the Federal possessions. Men of such opinions are beyond any arguments of mine, and I would not waste words upon them. But I would address myself to those who do not believe either of these revolting degrees and acceptable to the conference of the control of the control

those who do not believe either of these revolting dog-mas, and particularly to the more conservative position of them. I desire to show them, if I can, and I think I can, that it is most prudent, most conservative, safest, to support the Republican candidates.

Of course I do not expect to succeed with those who think they find in the characters or principles of our candidates elements dangerous to the country; but I hope to convince any candid person that if there be no real danger in the election of our candidates, there is creat danger in the opposite quarter.

great danger in the opposite quarter.

Let us look, then, for a moment at our candidates, both of them. Mr. Lincoln, the candidate for the first office, is a msn of the purest character. No one has said, and I assume therefore that no one can say, a word against it, but that in all his relations, social and word against it, out that in all his relations, social and political, and in all his transactions, professional or pecuniary, he is free from all exception and beyond all reproach. He has lived a laborious life of half a century, often in the midst of great privations and great temptations; he has not sunk under the privation, he temptations; he has not sunk under the privation, he has not yielded to the temptation; he has risen, by force of labor and of will, from poverty and obscurity to competence and honorable fame. Refined in his babits, simple in his tastes, unassuming in demeanor, all who know him praise him. I have heard many neighbors and acquaintances of different parties speak of him, and I have never heard one who did not speak of him with respect and confidence. He has not been conof him, and I have never heard one who did not speak of him with respect and confidence. He has not been corrupted by office. I believe he has held but one office, that of a member of Congress for a single term. He is fresh from the people; but he is none the less conversant with public questions. His speeches in Illinois, in that most memorable canvass against Mr. Douglas, show him to be a careful observer, a profound thinker, a him to be a careful observer, a profound thinker, close reasoner, and a sagacious statesman. I invite hi bitterest opponent to look through them and find one intemperate statement, or an extravagant doctrine They are cistinguished throughout by good temper and moderate views. Such a man will administer the Govmoderate views. Such a man will administer the Government temperately, however firmly; he will give no provocation, nor run into any kind of extravagance. Every portion of the country will receive its due, so far as depends on him. No State, Southern or Northern, will find cause to complain of him, I am confident. He will treat the South and the North alike, and the East as if it were his own native West.

Our candidate for the second office, Mr. Hamlin, is also a man of irreproachable life and character. He has been much more in public life than Mr. Lincoln, and has everywhere borne himself well-proving that every duty will be performed, and that no office is too great for him to fill.

great for him to fill.

With these men in office, the various interests condided to their care will be safe. They could not be in safer hands. But some of our opponents will say, "We know all this to be true; the men are excellent, "Whish, of their "Whish, of their

principles is dangerous? If, instead of invective and vituperation, you will specify any portion of the platform adopted at Chicago, any declaration of Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Hamlin which from your heart you pronounce dangerous, I will undertake to find a warrant for it in the writings of Washington and Jefferson."

In sober earnest, the Republican party is at this moment the conservative party of the country. All the other parties, or fragments of parties, are advancing some new dogma unknown to the fathers and earlier statesmen, or their candidates are committed to some heresy repugnant to the doctrines of our Revol

ionary age.

If I could reach the ears of our Southern brethren If I could reach the ears of our Southern brethren, and they would listen to me, I would say to them: Be assured that the Republican party meditates no wrong to you; that we would not, if we could, disturb any of your institutions; that what you think best for yourselves it is, in our opinin, your right to have and to keep; that we consider you neither our inferiors nor our superiors, but our equals; and we desire ever to treat you, and to be treated as such. Do not mistake the clamor and expansions of a few individuals for the judgeas such. Do not mistake the clamor and ex-travagance of a few individuals for the judg-ment or designs of a great party. And as an humble member of that party I will venture to predict that the Republican Administration will not be selfash or proscriptive; that it will exercise its great powers as a trust for the whole country, and not for a part of it; that in the distribution of offices, and, what is of more consequence in the recommendation and procedution of public measures, it will not discriminate against the South: and that at the end of its term it will receive from all the States the praise of good men for having administered the government impartially, justly, hon

e preliminary observations open the way to at membarrassed consideration of the duties of conserva-ive men in present circumstances. Mr. Lincoln is the only candidate who can be elected by the people. He will receive the largest number of electoral votes. If he will receive the largest number of electoral votes. If he does not receive a majority, no man will receive them. If he be not elected, it will be because a plurality does not elect; that a majority is required. Whoever votes against him, therefore, must act in the hope either that in the House of Representatives a candidate having a less number of electoral votes will be elected, or that the election will fail, through an unsuccessful struggle lasting from the second Wednesday of February to the 4th of March, and then that the Presidency will devolve on the person whom the Senate shall have selected from the two highest candidates to be Vice-President.

lected from the two highest candidates to be vice-President.

This will be dangerous for two reasons:

First: It will violate a rule now generally adopted, that the candidate having the largest number, though less than a majority of the whole, shall be elected. This rule has been rendered necessary in the progress of our political experience, from the frequency with which several candidates are brought forward, the embarrassment of repeated trials, and the importance of keeping the offices constantly filled, and when filled, held by the persons who have the confidence of the largest number of electors. All that could ever be said against this practice was, that the officer elseted ought to have from the beginning a majority of the people upon his side. No person, so far as I know, has ever upon his side. No person, so far as I know, has eve thought it other than a grave misfortune that the can didate selected should have received from the people didate selected should have received from the people a less number of votes than his competitor, over whom he was preferred. To reject, therefore, Mr. Lincoln if he should have less than an absolute majority, and put over him one who has less than he, would oppose the general practice and offend the sense of justice of our people. Second: If there be danger in the election of one who has not the strongest hold upon the people, there is even greater danger from the struggle in the House of Representatives.

House of Representa ives.

We cannot shut our eyes to the constitution of that body, to the lack of self-command which many of its members have already shown, to the passions by which whole classes of them are inflamed, and to the threatening combinations under the inflaence of which they will be certain in some degree to act.

The worst crisis through which it has ever passed will be as nothing to what we shall see now, if the election of President goes into the House. There are

many persons and politicians at the South who threaten and advocate forcible resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inangaration, if elected by the people. If these men are sincers, they will resist his election by the representatives of the people. Among these advocates and threateners of resistance, Southern members of Congress are the loudest, if not the meat determined. We may expect, therefore, at least, every sort of intimidation. Threats lead to detiance, and who can tell, or dares to think, of what may happen on the floor of the House, before the fourth of March?

If there be no violence, may there not be corruption? The election will be in the palms of the hands of half a score of members. The yearly revenues of this Government are from eighty to a buadred millions. The disbursement of this money, and the making of the contracts for which it is to be in great measure disbursed, may be worth millions. I will not trast myself to describe what might occur under such circumstances.

There is a further possible denore. The Continuing

stances.

There is a further possible danger. The Constitution declares that the House shall choose the President out of the three highest candidates, and the Senate the Vice-President out of the two highest. It is, however, very possible that there may not be two or three highest. There may be two or three equal in votes. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin having the highest numbers, the rest may equal each other. Thus, suppose Mr. Lincoln's vote to be 150, and each of the others 51, the Government would be at a dead lock. Neither the Lincoln's vote to be 150, and each of the others 51, the Government would be at a dead lock. Neither the Senate nor the House could make a choice. If you tell me that this is a very improbable contingency, I answer that it is nevertheless possible, and all the more probable from the fact that it is proposed to form mixed electoral tickets in several States, making it not

swer that it is nevertheless possible, and all the more probable from the fact that it is proposed to form mixed electoral tickets in several States, making it not unlikely that the Electors of the same State will vote for different candidates. This is not a purely imaginary danger. It was long ago foreseen by some of our most esgacious jurists; and I mention it to show toward what breakers they are causing us to drift who are aiming to throw the election into Congress.

The machinery for the election of President is in truth the weakest part of our Constitution; the weakest according to the original theory, and made still weaker by the practice under it. The theory of the Constitution was, that the Electoral Colleges were to be deliberative bodies, exercising their own judgment upon consideration of the fittest person to be President, instead of being, as they now are, merely recording officers serving no other purpose than to register their votes according to previous instructions. A failure to elect was therefore less probable, according to the theory, than it has proved to be in practice. The direction in which the votes are to be cast, is now in fact determined at the general election in November, while according to the theory, the whole period between the election and the assembling of the Electoral Colleges might serve for comparing opinions and purposes, tending to produce an agreement of a majority upon a single according to the theory, the whole period between the election and the sesembling of the Electoral Colleges might serve for comparing opinions and purposes, tending to produce an agreement of a majority upon a single person. The inequality of the States was moreover much less at the formation of the Constitution than it is row. An election by equal votes—that is, by the States counting each one vote—was not so distasteful to the more powerful States, as it has since become. For these reasons, an election by Congress is attended with much more danger than was conceived by the founders of the Government and the earlier statesmen. What they thought of it I will now proceed to show. In the Convention, which formed the Constitution, Mr. Gerry moved on the 7th of September, 1787, "that in the election of President by the House of Representatives, no state shall vote by less than three meminatives, no state shall vote by less than three meminatives, in shall be made up by its Senators, and a concurrence of a majority of all the States shall be ne"cersary to make such choice."

currence of a majority of all the States shall be ne-cessary to make such choice."

Mr. Madison seconded the motion.

Mr. Reed observed, that "the States having but one member only in the House of Representatives would be in danger of baving no vote at all in the election; the sickness or absence either of the Representative or one of the Senators would have that effect." Mr. Madison replied, that "if one Member of the

Mr. Madison replied, that "if one Member of the House of Representatives should be left capable of voting for the States, the States having one Representative only would still be subject to that danger." He hought "it an evil, that so small a number, at any rate, should be authorized to elect; corruption would be greatly facilitated by it. The mode itself was liable to this further weighty objection, that the Repre-

"be greatly facilitated by it. The mode itself was lia"ble to this further weighty objection, that the Representatives of a minority of the people might reverse
"the choice of a majority of the States and of the
"people. He wi-hed some cure for this inconvenien."
In the Convention of Virginia assembled to decide
upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution, it
was observed by Mr. Grayson "The Executive is
"to be elected by a number of
"Electors in the country, but the principle is chauged
when no one has a majority of the whole num"ber of Electors appointed, or when more than
"one have such a majority, and have an equal number
"of votes, for then the Lower House is to vote by
"States. It is thus changing throughout the whole.

"one have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, for then the Lower House is to vote by "States. It is thus changing throughout the whole. It seems rather founded on accident than on any principle of government I ever heard of.

The number of Electors is equal to the number of Representatives and Senators, viz. 91. They are to vote for two persons. They give therefore 182 votes. "Let there be 45 votes for four different candidates, and two for the President. He is one of the five highest, if he have but two votes, which he may easily purchase. In this case, by the third clarate of the first section of the second article, the election is to be by the Representatives, according to the States. "Let New-Hampshire be for him, a majority of its "3 Representatives is 2; Rhode Island, I is I; Connecticut 5 is 3; New-Jersey 4 is 3; Delaware I is 1; "Georgia 3 is 2; North Carolina 5 is 3. A majority of 7 States is 15. Thus, the majority of seven States is 15, while the minority amounts to 50. The total number of voices, 9! Electors and 65 Representatives, is 156. Voices in favor of the President are 2 "Electors and 15 Representatives, which are, in all, "17-139, so that the President may be received by the second at the second 12 regions 130. It was he said that the

tives, is 156. Voices in favor of the President are 2
Electors and 15 Representatives, which are, in all,
17-139, so that the President may be recitected by
the voices of 17 sgainst 139. It may be said that this
is an extraordinary case, and will never happen. In
my opinion, it will often happen."
Mr. George Mason contended that "this mode of
election was a mere deception—a mere ignis fatuus
on the American people, and thrown out to make
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
them believe that they were to choose him; whereas
the would not be once out of fifty times that he would
be chosen by them in the first instance, because a
majority of the whole number of votes was required.
If the localities of the States were considered, and
the probable diversity of the opinions of the people
attended to, he thought that it would be found that
so many persons would be voted for, that there seldom or never could be a majority in favor of one, except one great name, who he thought would be
unanimously elected."
St. George Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, and Judge of the General Court of
that State, in the beginning of this century, after commendic go the mode of election by Electoral Colleges as
tending to avoid turbulence, makes an exception,
where the election may devolve upon the House of
Representatives. Then, indeed, he continues,
intrigue and cabal may have their full scope; then
may the existence of the Union be put in extreme
hazard; then might a bold and desperate party having command of an armed force and of all the resources of Government, attempt to establish themselves permanently in power without the future aid
of forms, or the control of elections. Upon what
principle, we may ask, is it that State influence is, in
this case, permitted to operate in an inver principle, we may ask, is it that State influence is, in this case, permitted to operate in an inverse proportion to the ratio of population, and thus predominate over it. Upon what principle is it that that ratio which gives to all the citizens of the United States are equal voice in the election of President, in the first instance, shall give to the representative of the citzens of Delaware, in the second, a weight equal to nineteen representatives of the citizens of Virginia?

Why, thea, should the House of Representatives yote by States on this great occasion? It is, perhaps, susceptible of proof, that if the arts of corruption should ever be practiced with success in the election of President, it will arise from this circumstance; the votes of a few individuals, in this instance, more than counterbalancing four times their number."

"number."

Such were the fears of our fathers. Time and experience have added to their force. The House of Representatives has already become a turbulent body beyond anything dreamed in the beginning of the Government. Intemperance in language is habitual, personal violence even has been practiced, without receiving any punishment. Many of the members, we are told, carry concealed arms. They threaten and abuse each other as if they had been collected together from the lowest classes of society. Into this body, thus constituted, and thus acting, it is proposed to cast the election of Chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, divided into three or four parties inflamed against each other, and struggling for the gift of innumerable offices and the yearly disbursement of an hundred millions.

If this appear to us an enormous risk, judging from

If this appear to us an enormous risk, judging from the character of the body and the interests at its dishosel, much greater does it appear when we renember how this body has deported itself in past trials. There have been already two elections of Precident by the House—one of them in 1801, and the other in 1824. On the first occasion Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr had an equal number of votes (there being then no distinction on the ballots between the two offices), and the election therefore devolved upon the House. The con-test convulsed the country, and produced an amend-

ment of the Constitution.

Some of the scenes, as they appear in the histories and correspondence of the time, it may be useful now

About the middle of December, 1800, the leaders of the Republican and Federal parties knew the result in the Electoral Colleges. Both sides were disappointed. Mr. Jefferson had 73 votes; Mr. Burr, 73; Mr. Adams, 65; Mr. Pinckney, 64; Mr. Jay, 1. The Senate and House were to meet (by law) on tha 11th of February, 1801, to count the votes. Before